

Bibliographic

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Set	Items	Description
S1	41762116	BRAIN? OR CNS? OR NERVOUS? OR SENSORY? OR INVOK? OR EVOK? - OR PROCESS? OR STIMUL? OR TACTILE? OR VISUAL? OR AUDITORY? OR AUDIO? OR ELECTRIC? OR CURRENT?
S2	38126325	SIGNAL? OR ACTIVIT? OR RESPONSE? OR REACTION? OR POTENTIAL? OR BIORESPONSE? OR ELECTRORESPONSE? OR BIOACTIVIT? OR BIOSIG- NAL? OR BIOPOTENTIAL? OR ELECTROPOTENTIAL?
S3	49255985	DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR DETERMIN? OR ACQUIR? OR - QUANTIF? OR TAKEN OR ASSESS? OR ESTIMAT?
S4	3878102	DELAY? OR PAUS? OR LAG? OR TIMELAG? OR WAIT? OR POSTPON? OR DEFER? OR PREDETERMIN?
S5	14966366	HOLD? OR HELD OR SUBSEQUENT? OR THEREAFTER? OR PENDENCY? OR IDLE? OR PRIOR?
S6	4434785	S1(5N)S2
S7	625117	S6(10N)S3
S8	9027	S7(10N)S4
S9	18487784	S1/DE
S10	6626	S8 AND S9
S11	1067892	MILLISECOND? OR MS
S13	41	S10(10N)S11
S14	14468	S11(5N)S4
S15	16	RD S13 (unique items)
S17	501	S14(10N)S6
S18	31	S17(10N)S3
S19	24	S18 NOT S15
S20	14	RD (unique items)
S21	1475620	S6/2004:2011
S22	2959165	S6 NOT S21
S23	107946	S22(10N) (S4:S5)
S24	12748	S23(10N)S3
S25	81	S24(10N)S11
S26	65	S25 NOT (S15 OR S20)
S27	30	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 155: MEDLINE(R) 1950-2011/Mar 02
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File 5: Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2011/Feb W4
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15/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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10813432 **PMID:** 1438317 **Record Identifier:** PMC50485
Dynamic mapping of the human visual cortex by high-speed magnetic resonance imaging.

Blamire A M; Ogawa S; Ugurbil K; Rothman D; McCarthy G; Ellermann J M; Hyder F; Rattner Z; Shulman R G

Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06510.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1992 , 89 (22) p11069-73 , **ISSN:** 0027-8424--Print 0027-8424--Linking

Journal Code: 7505876

Contract/Grant No.: DK34576-07; DK; NIDDK NIH HHS United States

Publishing Model Print; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1990 Dec;87(24):9868-72 PMID 2124706; Cites Science. 1991 Nov 1;254(5032):716-9 PMID 1948051; Cites Nature. 1988 Feb 18;331(6157):585-9 PMID 3277066; Cites Nature. 1986 Nov 27-Dec 3;324(6095):361-4 PMID 3785405; Cites J Appl Physiol. 1954 Jun;6(12):731-44 PMID 13174454; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1992 Mar;24(1):182-8 PMID 1556926; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Jul 1;89(13):5951-5 PMID 1631079; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1990 Aug;87(16):6082-6 PMID 2117272; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1990 Apr;14(1):68-78 PMID 2161986; Cites Science. 1988 Jul 22;241(4864):462-4 PMID 3260686; Cites Ann Neurol. 1985 Mar;17(3):303-5 PMID 3873210; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Jun 15;89(12):5675-9 PMID 1608978; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1992 Jun;25(2):390-7 PMID 1614324; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1991 Nov;22(1):159-66 PMID 1798390; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1990 May;14(2):249-65 PMID 2345506

Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Other Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We report the use of high-speed magnetic resonance imaging to follow the changes in image intensity in the human visual cortex during stimulation by a flashing checkerboard stimulus. Measurements were made in a 2.1-T, 1-m-diameter magnet, part of a Bruker Biospec spectrometer that we had programmed to do echo-planar imaging. A 15-cm-diameter surface coil

was used to transmit and receive signals. Images were acquired during periods of stimulation from 2 s to 180 s. Images were acquired in 65.5 ms in a 10-mm slice with in-plane voxel size of 6 x 3 mm. Repetition time (TR) was generally 2 s, although for the long flashing periods, TR = 8 s was used. Voxels were located onto an inversion recovery image taken with 2 x 2 mm in-plane resolution. Image intensity increased after onset of the stimulus. The mean change in signal relative to the prestimulation level (delta S/S) was 9.7% (SD = 2.8%, n = 20) with an echo time of 70 ms. Irrespective of the period of **stimulation**, the increase in magnetic resonance **signal** intensity was **delayed** relative to the stimulus. The mean **delay measured** from the start of stimulation for each protocol was as follows: 2-s stimulation, delay = 3.5 s (SD = 0.5 s, n = 10) (the delay exceeds stimulus duration); 20- to 24-s stimulation, delay = 5 s (SD = 2 s, n = 20).

Descriptors: *Brain Mapping; *Visual Cortex--anatomy and histology--AH; *Visual Cortex -- physiology--PH ; Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging--methods--MT; Mathematics; Models, Theoretical; Photic Stimulation; Reference Values; Supine Position; Time Factors

Record Date Created: 19921223

Record Date Completed: 19921223

...change in signal relative to the prestimulation level (delta S/S) was 9.7% (SD = 2.8%, n = 20) with an echo time of 70 ms. Irrespective of the period of **stimulation**, the increase in magnetic resonance **signal** intensity was **delayed** relative to the stimulus. The mean **delay measured** from the start of stimulation for each protocol was as follows: 2-s stimulation, delay = 3.5 s (SD = 0.5 s, n = 10) (the... (

15/5,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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15801912 **Biosis No.:** 200000520225

^Delay of the execution of rapid finger movement by magnetic stimulation of the ipsilateral hand-associated motor cortex

Author: Meyer Bernd-Ulrich (Reprint); Voss Martin

Author Address: Department of Neurology, Unit for Motor Disturbances and Cortex Function, Charite, Augustenburger Platz 1, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, 13353, Berlin, Germany**Germany

Journal: Experimental Brain Research 134 (4): p 477-482 October, 2000 2000

Medium: print

ISSN: 0014-4819

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: English

Abstract: We investigated the influence of focal transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) of the hand-associated motor cortex on the execution of ipsilateral finger-lifting movements in six humans. In a simple reaction time paradigm, suprathreshold TMS (1.6- to 2.1-fold of the response threshold determined at rest) was performed at intervals of 40, 70, 80, 90, and 100 ms after the **auditory "go" signal**. Movement onset was **measured** with an accelerometer. TMS **delayed** the execution of ipsilateral finger movement when the cortex stimulus preceded the onset of the intended movement by about 25-65 ms. Taking the corticomuscular conduction times to the activated muscles into account, TMS suppressed the output from the motor cortex in a period 6-45 ms after the contralateral motor cortex was stimulated. Such timing would be compatible with an interhemispheric inhibition similar to the previously described ipsilateral inhibition of ongoing tonic motor activity. The delay of the movement was 40 ms. The function of the neuronal structures mediating interhemispheric inhibition might be to suppress the coactivation of the other hand during unilateral finger movements within bimanual motor tasks.

DESCRIPTORS:

Major Concepts: Movement and Support; Nervous System--Neural Coordination

Biosystematic Names: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

Organisms: human (Hominidae)

Organisms: Parts Etc: corpus callosum--nervous system; hand-associated motor cortex--nervous system

Common Taxonomic Terms: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

Methods & Equipment: electromyography--analytical method; focal transcranial magnetic stimulation--analytical method

Miscellaneous Terms: Concept Codes: bimanual motor task; coactivation suppression; interhemispheric inhibition; rapid finger movement--onset delay; tonic motor activity--ipsilateral inhibition

Concept Codes:

12002 Physiology - General

20504 Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry

Biosystematic Codes:

86215 Hominidae

Abstract: ...TMS (1.6- to 2.1-fold of the response threshold determined at rest) was performed at intervals of 40, 70, 80, 90, and 100 ms after the **auditory "go" signal**. Movement onset was **measured** with an accelerometer. TMS **delayed** the execution of ipsilateral finger movement when the cortex stimulus preceded the onset of the intended movement by about 25-65 ms. Taking the corticomuscular...

15/5,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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10647388 **Biosis No.:** 199191030279

THE INVOLVEMENT OF N METHYL-D-ASPARTATE RECEPTORS IN INDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF LONG-TERM POTENTIATION IN RAT VISUAL CORTEX

Author: ARTOLA A (Reprint); SINGER W

Author Address: DEP NEUROPHYSIOL, MAX-PLANCK-INST BRAIN RESEARCH, DEUTSCHORDENSTR 46, D-6000 FRANKFURT/M, W GER**WEST GERMANY

Journal: European Journal of Neuroscience 2 (3): p 254-269 1990

ISSN: 0953-816X

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: ENGLISH

Abstract: Pyramidal neurons from layers II and III of rat visual cortex slices were studied with intracellular recordings. The involvement of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors was investigated: (1) in the synaptic response to the white matter stimulation; (2) in the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP); and (3) in the maintenance of LTP. Bath application of 25 .mu.M of 2-amino-5-phosphonovalerate (APV), an NMDA receptor antagonist, caused a slight (<10%) reduction of the amplitude of the synaptic response elicited by white matter stimulation. The APV-sensitive excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) had a longer peak latency and duration than the APV-resistant EPSP. Bath application of 10 .mu.M of 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX), a non-NMDA glutamate receptor antagonist, revealed a CNQX-resistant EPSP in response to white matter stimulation which was APV-sensitive. The time course of the CNQX-resistant EPSP was similar to that of the APV-sensitive EPSP and its onset latency was similar to that of the synaptic response in normal medium. Bath application of the GABA-A antagonist bicuculline (0.1 to 0.5 .mu.M) led to a progressive enhancement of the amplitude of the APV-sensitive EPSP. At bicuculline concentrations above 0.3 .mu.M the amplitude of this EPSP increased with membrane depolarization as was the case for the CNQX-resistant EPSP implying that the NMDA receptors were located on the recorded neuron. The susceptibility of the cells to

undergo LTP was tested at various concentrations of bicuculline. The effectiveness of bicuculline treatment was quantified by comparing the amplitudes of the synaptic response to just subthreshold stimuli at two post-stimulus delays: (i) at 22 ms, which corresponds to the time to peak of both the initial inhibitory postsynaptic potential and the APV-sensitive EPSP; and (ii) at 8–11 ms post-stimulus, which corresponds to the peak of the postsynaptic potential (PSP) in normal medium. Bath application of APV, 20 min after the conditioning tetanus, allowed the authors to measure the amplitude of the APV-sensitive EPSP in the potentiated response. In normal medium, the ratio of the late over the early PSP amplitude was 33.6 ± 4.1% and tetanic stimulation failed to induce LTP. The conditions remained the same at bicuculline concentrations of 0.1 to 0.2 μM. At higher concentrations of bicuculline the amplitude ratio of late versus early PSP increased and tetanic stimulation induced LTP. In cells, in which bicuculline had caused small ratio increases, only the APV-sensitive EPSP underwent LTP. In cells in which bicuculline had caused large ratio changes, both the APV-resistant and the APV-sensitive EPSP showed LTP. Together with the previous finding that blockade of NMDA receptors prevents LTP (Artola and Singer, 1987) these results suggest that there is a threshold for LTP induction, which is only reached if NMDA receptor-gated channels are sufficiently activated. The data indicate further that the NMDA receptor-mediated EPSP is itself susceptible to LTP whereby its LTP threshold is lower than that of the APV-resistant EPSP. Given the different LTP thresholds of the APV-resistant and APV-sensitive EPSPs, the possibility is raised that their potentiation depends on different mechanisms.

Registry Numbers: 56-12-2: GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID

Descriptors: EXCITATORY POSTSYNAPTIC POTENTIAL GAMMA AMINOBUTYRIC ACID
NEOCORTEX ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY

DESCRIPTORS:

Major Concepts: Cell Biology; Membranes--Cell Biology; Nervous System--Neural Coordination; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception

Biosystematic Names: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

Common Taxonomic Terms: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates

Chemicals & Biochemicals: GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID

Concept Codes:

02506 Cytology - Animal

10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids

10504 Biophysics - Methods and techniques

10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena

20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry

20504 Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry

Biosystematic Codes:

86375 Muridae

Abstract: ...on the recorded neuron. The susceptibility of the cells to undergo LTP was tested at various concentrations of bicuculline. The effectiveness of bicuculline treatment was quantified by comparing the amplitudes of the synaptic response to just subthreshold stimuli at two post-stimulus delays: (i) at 22 ms, which corresponds to the time to peak of both the initial inhibitory postsynaptic potential and the APV-sensitive EPSP; and (ii) at 8–11 ms...

27/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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15218311 **PMID:** 12135963

Responses to single pulse electrical stimulation identify epileptogenesis in the human brain in vivo.

Valentin A; Anderson M; Alarcon G; Seoane J J Garcia; Selway R; Binnie C D; Polkey C E
Division of Neuroscience, Guy's, King's and St. Thomas' School of Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, UK.

Brain - a journal of neurology (England) Aug 2002 , 125 (Pt 8) p1709-18 , **ISSN:** 0006-8950--Print 0006-8950--Linking **Journal Code:** 0372537

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

The aim of the present study was to investigate in vivo cortical excitability in the human brain. We studied 45 consecutive patients with refractory epilepsy in whom subdural or intracerebral electrodes were implanted for **assessment prior** to epilepsy surgery. We compared cortical **responses** to single pulse **stimulation** (up to 8 mA, 1 **ms** duration) in areas where seizure onset occurred, with responses recorded elsewhere. Two main types of responses were seen: (i) 'early responses', spikes and/or slow waves starting within 100 ms after the stimulus which were observed in most regions in all patients; and (ii) 'delayed responses', spikes or sharp waves occurring between 100 ms and 1 s after stimulation which were seen in some regions in 27 patients. The distributions of early and delayed responses were compared with the topography of seizure onset. Whereas early responses were seen in most regions and seem to be a normal response of the cortex to single pulse stimulation, the distributions of delayed responses were significantly associated with the regions where seizure onset occurred. We conclude that the presence of delayed responses can identify regions of hyperexcitable cortex in the human brain. The study of delayed responses may improve our understanding of the physiology and dynamics of neuronal circuits in epileptic tissue and may have an immediate clinical application in assessment of candidates for surgical treatment of epilepsy.

Tags: Female; Male

Descriptors: *Brain--physiopathology--PP; *Cerebral Cortex--physiopathology--PP; *Electroencephalography; *Epilepsy--diagnosis--DI; *Seizures --physiopathology--PP ; Adolescent; Adult; Electric Stimulation--methods--MT; Epilepsy --physiopathology--PP; Evoked Potentials--physiology--PH; Humans; Middle Aged; Organ Specificity; Reaction Time

Record Date Created: 20020723

Record Date Completed: 20020904

...in vivo cortical excitability in the human brain. We studied 45 consecutive patients with refractory epilepsy in whom subdural or intracerebral electrodes were implanted for **assessment prior** to epilepsy surgery. We compared cortical **responses** to single pulse **stimulation** (up to 8 mA, 1 **ms** duration) in areas where seizure onset occurred, with responses recorded elsewhere. Two main types of responses were seen: (i) 'early responses', spikes and/or slow... (

Full Text

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Set	Items	Description
S1	27910474	BRAIN? OR CNS? OR NERVOUS? OR SENSORY? OR INVOK? OR EVOK? - OR PROCESS? OR STIMUL? OR TACTILE? OR VISUAL? OR AUDITORY? OR AUDIO? OR ELECTRIC? OR CURRENT?
S2	17494228	SIGNAL? OR ACTIVIT? OR RESPONSE? OR REACTION? OR POTENTIAL? OR BIORESPONSE? OR ELECTRORESPONSE? OR BIOACTIVIT? OR BIOSIGNAL? OR BIOPOTENTIAL? OR ELECTROPOTENTIAL?
S3	22249084	DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR DETERMIN? OR ACQUIR? OR - QUANTIF? OR TAKEN OR ASSESS? OR ESTIMAT?
S4	5448158	DELAY? OR PAUS? OR LAG? OR TIMELAG? OR WAIT? OR POSTPON? OR DEFER? OR PREDETERMIN?
S5	16743658	HOLD? OR HELD OR SUBSEQUENT? OR THEREAFTER? OR PENDENCY? OR

IDLE? OR PRIOR?

S6	11913326	SECOND? OR MILLISECOND? OR MS
S7	1163006	S1(5N)S2
S8	555221	S7/2004:2011
S9	607785	S7 NOT S8
S10	89721	S9(10N)S3
S11	584184	(S4:S5)(10N)S6
S12	53	S10(20N)S11
S13	41	RD (unique items)
S14	524	S9(20N)S11
S15	69	S14(20N)S3
S16	39	S15 NOT S13
S17	26	RD (unique items)

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13/5,K/26 (Item 5 from file: 149)
 DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
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01099845 **Supplier Number:** 04251637 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Induction of synaptic potentiation in hippocampus by patterned stimulation involves two events.

Larson, John; Lynch, Gary
Science , v232 , p985(4)
May 23 ,
1986

Publication Format: Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0036-8075

Language: English

Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic

Word Count: 2678 **Line Count:** 00268

Captions: Demonstration of separate priming and consolidation stages. (graph); Slope of population EPSP evoked by test pulses. (graph); Average percentage increase of the slope of Population EPSP. (table); Effect of priming on postsynaptic responses. (graph)

Special Features: illustration; graph; table

Descriptors: Neurophysiology--Research; Neural transmission--Research;
Electroencephalography--Research; Hippocampus (Brain)--Research

File Segment: MI File 47

...and consolidation stages, then only the responses evoked by the delayed burst input should have been potentiated.

A very robust and stable LTP appeared in **responses**
evoked by the second (delayed) electrode with no
detectable changes in the responses elicited by the first electrode
(Fig. 1, B and C). We have obtained this result in five different experiments with intracellular...